forace G. Whitney - Husiness Manager

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ALC LAKE CITY, " MAY 21, 1916

CHANGE OF FASTDAY.

On account of the Y. M. and Y. L. I. A. and Primary conferences n the first Sunday of June, it is aggregated that Sunday, May 29, be obrved as fastday in the Salt Lake, nsign, Liberty and Ploneer stakes. JOSEPH F. SMITH.

ANTHON H. LUND, JOHN HENRY SMITH, First Presidency.

WNUAL Y, M. AND Y. L. M. I. A AND PRIMARY CONFERENCES.

The fifteenth general annual conrence of the Young Men's and Young adles' Mutual Improvement assclutions, and the conference of the rimary associations of the Church of saus Christ of Latter-day Saints will held in Sait Lake City, on Saturday id Sunday, June 4 and 5, 1910.

All officers and members of these as ciations are requested to be present all of the meetings of the conrence, and a cordial invitation is tended to the Saints generally to tend the meetings to be held in the

tend the meetings to be held in the side i Presidency Y. L. M. I. A. LOUIE B. FELT. MAY ANDERSON. CLARA W. BEEBE. Presidency Primary associations.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Councilman Fernstrom, it seems, was The istaken when he assumed that the make ntracting firm had not been regularly Ferns leased from the clause in the contract cusat ving the City the right to collect ten liars for each day the completion of graft
that c work was delayed beyond the aphad t inted time. He was mistaken when assumed that the mayor had acted this matter independently of his suporters in the council. Like a man, he is apologized to the mayor for this tl istake and even added a word of sewer, logy. But that is, after all, a trivial estion. Whether the mayor took acfit of on in favor of Campbell, with or withit the formality of a vote of "Ameri-

n" councilmen, is not important. he ch There seems to be no doubt about e really important facts. An expense piece of public work was given to Campt contractor who proved to be unable complete it at the figure agreed on e was under obligation to pay the With ty ten dollars a day for delay, Owing flying his inability to fulfill his contract, as it \$21,000, or more? And then, in stiga ead of collecting this from the conactor, which could not be done be use, very conveniently, entirely difrent material than called for by the atract had been used in finishing the the supporters of the mayor in

council relinquished all claims to ertain part of the money belonging the City under the ten-dollar clause the mayor kindly approved of this. the facts appear to be. low, the only important question is: That moral right did the councilmen the mayor have to display this rosity at the expense of the taxers of this City? It is a question ether they had a legal right to do so

inquiry should not stop before matter is fully cleared up. The or himself is quoted as having ld; "I have often freely expressed yaelf to Campbell that it was a poor b and he should not be paid for it." hy then, in the name of comuse, did he approve the action of his ends in the council in the matter d why has most of the money been id for a "rotten jeb?"

D We honor and respect the mayor in

new role of dignity. We agree h him that charges of graft should be made, except they can be subintlated, but, if at times, in the heat discussion words fall that would not we been uttered if the cooler judgtenuating circumstances. In the first ace, the discussion of public ques ens has been lowered by the mayor n party organ to the very pit of tterness, untruthfulness, and degra-Liten, and it is small wonder if the le assailed in that manner, in the at of contest, does not always main n the desirable dignity. It is very uch easier to be correct at all times en both sides, nothwithstanding I gerence of opinion, have some regard the rules that should govern gentle

In the second place, the organ alded to, on Sept. 16, 1909, had this to "Most of its [speaking of the merican' party] mistakes were due to work of incompetent officials, selfeking politicians, or to men who have ver had the welfare of the party at Bea art. Men have sought and obtained ice who have not made good." Again: low did these incompetents and derets and self-seekers obtain preferent? How did they secure nominans or appointments? Simply because majority of the better element of nericans stayed away from the pritries and permitted those who did tend to be overwhelmed by the folvers of the self-seekers and incom-

As long as this confession stands un-

be an honest and able representative of the people.

AN EXCELLENT JOURNAL.

A matter of general comment of late nonths has been the steady improvement in the magazine published as the organ of the Descret Sunday School folon, the Juvenile Instructor. Some ime ago the management of the nagazine was re-organized, President Joseph F. Smith remaining the editor, George D. Pyper, being named as associate editor, and T. Albert Hooper the business manager, Mr. Pyper having active charge of the contents and make up. Not only has the appearance f the publication been improved to a narked degree, but its contents are of a nature that will insure their being widely read both by young and old. The illustrated articles in recent numbers, especially that devoted to the late President John R. Winder in the May issue, are of an unusual grade of excellence and the June number, just at hand, maintains the leading articles being as follows: Editorial, "The responsibility of teachers;" "A trip to Dickens Land," Illustrated, by Horace G. Whitney; "Pictures of the Holy Land," by C. E. Johnson; "The lure of the City," by Jennie Roberts Mabey; "The Porcupine, with illustrations, by Claude T

partment work for the officers in the Sunday school work is printed usual, while the musical selection for be month, is a lively juvenile comexition entitled "Hurrah for the

FRAUDULENT VOTES.

One who reflects upon the curjous fact that municipal elections in sc many of our larger cities turn out en tirely contrary to the wishes of the majority of the citizens, naturally asks, how is it done? In a country where the majority, in theory, rule, how is it possible for a minority to manipulate the ballot box in the interest of graft and vice? For instance, in a city wher the majority of the citizens are mer with moral ideals, and even the women rote, how is it possible to elect divekeepers to the city council and men who are financially interested in th sale of damnation, to the highest offices in the gift of the citizens? It is evident that the manipulators of elections that turn out contrary to the will of the majority, are exercising somkind of a black art, the secrets of which are not public property.

A contributor to the Independent for May 12, Edward Ridley Finch, in an able article on "The Fight for a Clean Ballot," shows how "repeating" is done by which process thousands of fraudulent votes are being cast in nearly every election. After a careful investigation in 1907 in New York, the committee reported that the number of wholly fraudulent votes cast in an an nual election in the Borough of Manhattan never falls below 30,000, and in elections considered important far exceeds that number. With such odds against him, what can the honest vot er do?

Mr. Finch says one of the producers of fraudulent votes told the "organizers" that he would be able to deliver 550 votes from his district though th registered vote was only 400. That is, he promised 150 fraudulent votes, or more than 27 per cent. These are the methods employed:

noor above the basement of a three-story house made over to accommodate a family on each floor. Eight names were to be registered as living with them, and his wife knew her role. He had been able to provide some odd jobbs for the man who rented the floor above, and in return this man and his wife were to stand cover for seven. The woman who rented the too floor. wife were to stand cover for seven. The woman who rented the top floor was to pretend that five lived with her, in consideration of the payment of her rent for a month. The barber in the basement, favoring a steady customer, was willing to put a screen in the rear to cover a double cot and make pretense for two more. He had gone to every one who had taken names the year before and had urged the necessity of the greatest possible increase. In addition, he had canvassed the Janitor and the lessee of every apartment house and the proprietor of every house with rooms to let. Wherever there was with rooms to let. Wherever there was a vacant apartment he had endeavored nd in most cases with success, t persuade the jahltor to say it was to supled by the persons whose names he furnished. The persons living in his district whom he knew he ap-proached directly, and others he ap-proached through mutual friends. Those who were willing he paid either with a cash consideration or a future

Those who were willing he paid either with a cash consideration or a future reward.

"A doctor, who was heping to be appointed as a coroner's physician, occupied a house with his father and brother, and was willing to take four additional names. The inmates of a disorderly house had been sent away and twenty-seven cots has been sent in, and the house had a sign as renting rooms to men only. A stable in the block had furnished cover for eleven more. If any questions were asked of these men, their only answer was to be that they worked and slept in the stable. He himself was employed in a city department, and consequently only put in an appearance for a few minutes, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Every one in the department understood that it was the month before election. He had kept in mind all the year around the real work that he was assigned to do. Whenever any favor was done for any house-holder or lessee, there was always the idea that this person might be obtained as a cover for additional false votes."

When this man had procured his 150 roters, or as many as he could, he hired a vacant basement near the poling place. The story continues:

"Here he had a helper in charge who had a list of the places from which the names were to be registered. Throughout the four days of registration he would be visited from time to time by a man whom he would know and who would introduce to him two or three men at a time, and these men would be sent into the basement, and there given the name and address and information under which they were to go up and register in the poiling place. As soon as they had registered they would come back to the basement and would be furnished with a slip upon which they would write the name and address under which they had just registered, and the name of the person with whom they had stated they lived. On this same slip they would also sign the name just the same as they signed On this same slip they would also sign tion of parents and Juvenile Court of-the name just the same as they signed ficers, and of the police and sheriffs

contradicted it is inconsistent to be severe on an occasional critic on the other side, especially if he is known to be an honest and able representative. and go off with their leader to another polling place to meet the man who was there in charge of the same work. The object of having the information put on a slip and the name signed as the repeater had signed it on the registra-tion book was to have this slip ready to turn over to the man who would vote under this name on election day."

New York has sought to overcome this evil by two laws, one known as "The Signature Law," and the other makes it possible to identify the voter at the ballot box and the intention of the other is to prevent collusion between the repeater and householders, in the attempt to establish a false residence. It is believed that in 1908 not less than 20,000 fraudulent votes were cut out in New York, though many more were cast, demonstrating the necessity of further legislative protective measures.

The subject is one of general interst. Even in our City the fraudulent rote has, in late years, assumed rather formidable proportions. Colonization and repeating have not been unknown. It is a subject that should be earefully looked into. The honest voter everywhere needs further protection by the law against the robbers that take away his rights as a citizen by fraud.

OUR FRIEND DWYER.

A recent call from a friend of long igo reminds us of many facts and conitions in the earlier days in Utah that ire unknown to the youth of today and are often misrepresented to strangers by a mistaken or perverted idea of those times put forth by enemies of the people of this State.

A photograph of Mr. James Dwyer ne of the early and long-continued residents of this City, appears else where in this issue.

We beg to add the tribute which fendship would pay to our book-lovng brother, who has now taken up his abode upon a ranch in Wyoming. For we knew well this genial and genuine pirit in what we now would call "the ols recent visit to the home city, exerienced once more the old-time pleas ire which we always felt in meeting im. He is today, as men reckon the ime, old in years, but young in spirit; he has the secret of eternal youth with nim-a kind heart, a clear conscience ind a knowledge of the truth.

We have called him a lover of books and his book store thrived so well and so long because he was such. His taste or good literature and his judgment of what is best therein have received the candid and sincere praise of many discriminating scholar of today, not few of whom attribute their best guidance in the choice of books to Mr. Dwyer.

Education was with him a passion as early as the year 1865, if memory is not at fault, he made a tour of the Territory in company with the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. O. H. Riggs In those days some of the country hools were exceedingly primitiveact that touched deeply Mr. Dwyer's ensibilities and aroused his efforts in behalf of better education. On his return, he began an active campaign in favor of the establishment of a Territorial Normal school for teachers. A normal course was first given in connection with the University of Deseret (now the University of Utah) in the year 1868-9. No small share of the credit for Uath's early start in the training of teachers may be accredited to the efforts of our old friend,

Devoted, as he was, to the nem a large aggregate of such sales, leaving the payment entirely to the honor of the youthful purchasers. It was his dally practice to recommend to young men, the best books he knew of for character-building. He was thus a teacher of youth in a wide and beneficent sense; and several state leaders in education today recall with pleasure how much they owe to Mr. Dwyer's spontaneous direction of their reading. The most modern appliances known o educational methods of the day were his hobbles; and he was in constant communication on these topics with

B. Toronto, and others. The Deseret Museum, also, while under the direction of Prof. Jos. L. Barfoot, received hearty support from the veteran bookman; its successful continuance and untold usefulness in those days were favorably affected by the timulating support of Mr. Dwyer, Teachers' institutes, too, regularly held in that early period, were a source of great pride to him, and his attendance eteristic and habitual.

such men as Dr. Park, Dr. Maeser, Or.

Not a few of the local men promi nent in political life or in scientific literary or educational achievement, emember with many a pleasant reminiscence, the part taken by Mr. Dwyer. We venture to guess that Hon. O. F. Whitney, Senator Rawlins, Governor Wells, Hon. H. J. Grant, Pres. J. Kingsbury, Judge Booth, Prof. ers, could relate items of unusual felicity about this well known pillar of progress in the time of their school

Such a record clearly entitles a man to the modest boquet which we would present to him in the days of his rerement from the more strenuous life -from the firing line of the educational battle. May his years be as se rene and happy today as his earlier nes were honest and full of good endeavor; and may there be many of

THE SAVAGES!

We willingly give space in these columns to the subjoined communication. It presents another important phase of the boy problem, and suggests feasible methods for its solution This problem has been brought prominently before the public as a result of the praiseworthy activity of the Juvenile Courts. We call the atten-

A writer so disposed might readd under such a heading, for instance, "The Savages," construct a pathethird story as a contribution to 11 pressing boy problem of this Cit One morning this week, with the office of studying the nesting habits

of a tall, dead tree. It seemed almost too good to be true that these noble friends of the orchardist, long since banished from the confines of our ungrateful City by the brutal savagery of some of its people, who had wased upon these gentle creatures a merciless war of extermination, were willing again to come near to their thankless beneficiaries, and once more delight the people by their gay presence and amusing ways. Hastening at dawn to the little grove, a large bonfire was observed therein, surrounded by a dozen boys and young men, who had come out very early (or had they been there all night?) to see the comet. They had bundles of bedding, and looked as if they had been "roughing it" through the night. Three

it" through the night. Three of them were climbing the dead tree in an effort to reach the next of the woodpeckers. Two had flippers, and were endeavoring to kill some robins and other birds wing about the grove. The Lewis flying about the grove. The Lewi-woodpeckers were nowhere to be seen At my request the boys desisted from their attempt to reach the nest, and fter some persuasion the others put way their filppers. Then I inquired bout the woodpeckers. Both had been illed. The boys maintained their in-ocence of this atrocity, and the lead-r stated that they had found the birds ho killed these harmless and useful rds were in danger of the law. This formation surprised them, and some

ing negative answers, one youngster in tones of dismay and disappointment asked: "Well, what can we kill, then?" "Ground squirrels, coyotes, and in their season, wild ducks and chickens," was the answer. After territory were with them as to the chickens," was the answer. After further reasoning with them as to the folly and meanness of seeking to kill everything that is too small to defend itself against a ruffian with a gun, the boys "folded their tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away."

"Uren the leave of the hill me field

"Upon the brow of the hill, my field glass revealed three or four other boys, with a dog and guns, going farther into the canyon. Returning, I met two lads, aged about seven and nine years respectively, the elder carrying a .22 rifte and a pecketful of bullets.

"What are you going to do with the gun?" I asked. "Shoot birds," they answered. "That is breaking the law," I said. "No—is it, mister?" asked the elder. They were readily persuaded, however, to go out on the bench and shoot at ground squirrels instead of birds.

These incidents, all occurring within one hour last Sunday morning, derive their chief importance from the fact that what is going on at the mouth of this one canyon is likewise being duplicated in perhaps hundreds of other similar places throughout the State. In the vicinity of every town and village, the slaughter of the innocents goes rapidly forward, and no hand is lifted to stay the progress of the senseless massacre, no voice raised in protest of the brutalizing effect that in protest of the brutalizing effect that engage in it I do not blame the boys; boys are

pass through this stage of life. What shall we do for them? Why, organize them into a Legion of Honor, composed of boy scouts, who shall be permitted birds in the season thereof, and be given also the honor and responsibility of defending and saving all the useful birds—which means practically, every bird except the English sparrow. To do this effectively, they must be trained to recognize and identify the native birds at sight. This training, when given in the common schools, will mean more to them and will educate them far better than learning the same number of facts about foreign geopraphy. It will teach them more about classification than ten times the same amount of effort spent upon the classification of adjectives. It will teach them more ethics, through making them kind to animals than can be taught by five times as much lecturing about their duties.

Boys soon learn to be kind to animals. Hence, over in Oregon, a commonwealth that shows strong tendencies toward realizing better ideals in government, certain cities have adopted a work on birds and other animals as their school text book on ethics and they find that it accomplishes wonders. Cannot our State also begin to do something for the birds and the boys?

It may be as well to add that the Lewis woodecker is from 10% to 11%

It may be as well to add that the It may be as well to add that the Lewis woodpecker is from 10½ to 11½ inches long, with dark, bottle-green body, gray collar, and red about the head; it has gray underparts over which has been poured a beautiful rose color. This noble species was named in honor of Capt. Lewis of the Lewis and Clark exposition. The explorers discovered the bird near Great Falls, Mont., July 20, 1804. Yours truly, "NATURALIST." Salt Lake City, May 17, 1910.

Salt Lake City, May 17, 1910,

We endorse the views of our correspondent, and desire to add, for the warning of parents and the stimulation of officers of the law, that section 422 of the revised ordinances of Salt Lake City prohibits the carrying of concealed, deadly weapons; also that this section applies to boys as well as men. Section 424 prohibits the discharging of guns ,etc., within the city limits Section 425 prohibits the use of airguns, sparrow-guns, and flippers. But the ordinance of July 6, 1905, makes parents criminally liable for their hildren found in possession of any of the weapons named above.

This is the main point-the parents are responsible; and most of the boys have no idea that the carrying and shooting of these flippers and guns and especially their use in the destruction of the native birds, renders them and their parents liable to arrest, fine and

But on these Sunday mornings, while rowds of young fellows and mere boys flock to the mountains for the express purpose of shooting the useful native birds, what are the parents doing?

We have many mounted police; here is a fruitful errand for them in roundng up and sending back home, with the temporary loss of their guns and flippers, the crowds who now go to the hills for the "fun" of shooting birds. A few such lessons will ac

suggestion of our correspondent is admirable. The American boy-scout movement was formally inaugurated only one week ago last Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York. Such work is based upon the boy's innate love of military affairs, and may be made to engender in him a generous patriotism and chivalry, a love of na ture and outdoor athletic exercise It may further inculcate a higher morality and honor, by causing him to ove his country, to obey his superiors,

authority of the nation that protects This work is endorsed by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and we shall have more to say of it later. Meanwhile, let parents and officials save the boy rom acquiring the spirit of killing defenceless creatures and the birds from further destruction by such

to respect the law, and to honor the

It is easier to cast reflections than to

Of few waiters can it be said, "He

served him right." Even the paths of kingly glory lead

If people never spoke when angry it would take much spice out of life

but to the grave.

Song of the astronomers: "We don't know where it's going, but it's on it's

In raising a family a father sometimes has to plant his foot down

The "regulars" and "insurgents hould join a music class and study

The new White House cook undoubtedly aspires to be the head of the kit

chen cabinet. Halley's comet has proven one thing, and that is that astronomy is not ar

exact science. Is the weather backward or the traw hat forward? There is a sad

Even of dead kings nothing but good oust be said, until history begins to leal with them.

"Uncle Joe" would rather give the nsurgents a "whiff of grapeshot" than a whiff or his cigar. The eart and the comet are the only

ones who know whether the former went through the latter's tall. Testimony in the Ballinger-Pinchot nvestigation is all in. And so are

those who have been reading it. Some one has written a book on how keep bees for profit. What is wanted is a book on how to keep bees from

A man never knows what a large inome he has until he is sued for divorce and alimony. Then he sits up and takes notice of his wealth.

The speed of the comet is so great that a lightning calculator should have been employed to calculate when the earth would pass through its tail,

The Armour institute of technology has established a course in the science and art of flying. Is there anything

of the boys who desire to hunt, the in the course that will explain the that it is conducted in accordance with

It is by no means certain that the world will never know what passed at that private conversation between the Colonel and the Kaiser. Each has his moments of taking the public into his

It would be hard to beat Mr. Bryan's talks on temperance and peace. They are excellent in every respect and should command the adherence and respect of all the lovers of their coun-

permitted in San Francisco provided "Dead March."

the statutes of California. Then it must be a statutes-que affair and not

The rallroad bill has been sidetracked to make way for the naval appropriation bill. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of a great navy, not even the general welfare of the na-

Queen Victoria did not admire Han. del, and the "Dead March" from "Saul" was not played at her funeral, The funeral procession of King Edward VII moved through the streets The Jeffries-Johnson contest will be of London town to the strains of the

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

NEW LIGHT ON A FAMOUS POLITICAL FORGERY.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil war. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort of American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

one throughout the name of Grover Cleviand first became a household one throughout the country. In that york over Charles J. Felger by a plurality of nearly two hundred thousand. Two years later he was president-elect, his second phenomenal elective victory resulting directly from his first, which was due in no small measure to the fawas due in no small measure to the fa-nous forged telegram of 1882.

That telegram cropped up when the tepublican State convention was gaththe Treasury, Mr. Folger, for the nom-nation. At the height of the battle stephen V. French, a personal friend of the president, appeared before the tate committee holding a telegraphic proxy which entitled him to serve in lace of William H. Robertson, collect-r of the port of New York. This roxy determined the control of the convention and assured the nomination

many hours before Collector Robertson was out with a statement denouncing as a forgery the proxy presented by Mr. French. Instantly the telegram became a powerful issue in the campaign, helping materially to defeat Folger. And as for French, though he denied forging it, he became known far and wide derisively as "Proxy" French, he became an outcast, almost, and at last died practically unknown.

Now, nearly twenty-eight years after the forged telegram, which helped to shape great events, was sprung, I am

the forged telegram, which helped to shape great events, was sprung, I am able to offer some hitherto unpublished evidence in support of Mr. French's declaration that he did not forge the telegram, that he was made to suffer innocently. My authority is General Howard S. Carroll, who was Republi-

Howard S. Carroll, who was Republicandidate for congressman-at-large in 1882, and is today the head of one of the big shipping interests of New York harbor.

"Mr. French and I had connecting rooms in the hotel at which we were stopping for the convention," said General Carroll. "We were warm personal friends, and we sat up quite late the evening before the convention met. chatting with politicians and I think it was about 2 o'clock in the morning when we went to bed. The situation was then all in the air. Nobody could tell how the convention would be organized.

"At 10 o'clock the next morning."

ganized.
"At 10 o'clock the next morning, there came a series of very loud knocks upon Mr. French's door. They awakened me, for the door between our rooms was wide open; and as I looked at my watch to find out the time I heard Mr.

arose, opened telegram.
"I heard him tear open the envelops, and, an instant later, heard him utter a very excited exclamation of surprise, which sounded suspicously like, 'Well, I'll be damned!' Then he came hurry-like, bear of the common telegraph of the common telegraph. ng into my room. 'Here, Howard,' ha alld, excitedly, 'I wish you would look it this.'

at this."

He handed me the telegram and I read that he had been authorized by Collector Robertson to act as his proxy in the state committee meeting. The elegram was signed William H. Rob-

ertson."

"As we stood there discussing the telegram, the only thing that occurred to us was that Judge Robertson was getting ready to resume friendly relations with the Arthur administration, and that this was his way of showing it. We never doubted the good faith of the telegram, which French showed after breakfast to various Republican leaders, and afterwards presented to the state committee as his authority

to act for Mr. Robertson. There wasn't a person who saw it who doubted its authenticity.
"When the word did come that the telegram had been forged poor Franch was thunderstruck. 'It will ruly mepolitically: no one will believe that I

SALT LAKE THEATRE Geo. D. Pyper, Mgr.

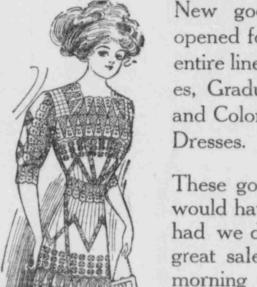
TONIGHT! last Performance B. Y. U. Opera

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New goods that will be freshly opened for Monday morning. Our entire line of White Lingerie Dresses, Graduation Dresses and White and Colored Silk and Chiffon Party

These goods are so delicate they would have been very much soiled had we displayed them during the great sale. Commencing Monday morning we will sell them, however, at May Sale prices.

New, freshly opened goods our entire line will sell next week, commencing Monday morning at-

One-fourth

